

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1834.

No. 740.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and those of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

"Better and better still,"
quoth he. [Hudibras.]

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the
SALISBURY ACADEMY.

3d Class, for 1834.
TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.

To be drawn at Charlotte, N. C.
On Wednesday, the 1st day of October.

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL } \$5,000!
PRIZE, }

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$5,000	is	\$5,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,010	is	2,010
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
20 Prizes of	200	is	4,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100 Prizes of	20	is	2,000
200 Prizes of	10	is	2,000
366 Prizes of	5	is	1,830
6,000 Prizes of	1	is	6,000
6,000 Prizes of	5	is	30,000
6,000 Prizes of	3 50	is	21,000

IZES, PRIZES, &c. to \$137,500

MODE OF DRAWING.

The Scheme, formed by the Terminating-FIGURE SYSTEM, has 60,000 tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$50 and under \$100 will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. The prizes of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, \$90, \$100, &c. will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. The prizes of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, \$90, \$100, &c. will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel, it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to \$3 each. And suppose 32,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to \$5 each. And suppose 41,530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to \$3 50 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, put up by the managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickets will cost \$35 00
And must draw net - - - 14 87 1/2

\$20 12 1/2

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only—can in this way, for \$30 12 1/2, get the managers' certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over \$14,87 1/2, that being the amount the package must draw of necessity—say,

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - \$20 12 1/2
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 10 06 1/4
For 10 Quarter tickets, - - - 5 03 1/8

All orders from a distance by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to "Stevenson & Points, Salisbury, N. C." and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after the event.

Whole Tickets, . . . \$3 50
Halves, . . . 1 75
Quarters, . . . 0 87 1/2

ICP Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of
ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

All orders from a distance, (post paid), enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to
ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

September 2, 37—td

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Hillsborough RACES.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RACES will commence, the 23d September, and continue four days.

1st day. Colt stake, for three year olds, mile heats, \$50 entrance, to close and name the 23d, three or more entries to make a race.

2d day. Three mile heats, free for all ages; weight according to the rules of the turf.

3d day. Two mile heats, free for all ages.

4th day. Mile heats, best three in five, free for all ages.

All entrances for the club will be ten per cent. on the purses, and the amount for each day's race will be allotted by the Jockey Club at their meeting the evening preceding the races. This is the commencement of a new Club, and it is therefore impossible to state the amount of the purses, as it is expected many names will yet be added to the list.

PROPRIETOR.

August 10, 34—
The Danville Reporter will please publish the above and forward their account.



The Saddling Business

IS carried on in all its various branches by the subscriber, who has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE WORK,

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short credit.

Wheat, Corn, Shingles or Plank, will be taken in payment for work.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 5, 30—



CAIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which renders their assortment complete.

They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for all indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.

April 29, 20—



LEWIS LYON,

Clock and Watch Maker

and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed from Hillsborough to the town of Salisbury, N. C., where he has opened a shop, and is now receiving a large assortment of Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery, and will repair all kinds of work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

Watches, Clocks, and Time Pieces,

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th, 14—

THE NAME CHANGED.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

A Weekly Newspaper,

TO BE DEVOTED TO

Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence.

UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks proper to mention his reason for so doing. In correspondence by letter was held with several public-spirited individuals in Burke county, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the subscriber was induced to issue the original prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to names, when he considered the principles orthodox, he selected "The Mountain Whig," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to his very humble abilities which he felt would be

gaged in the conduct of the concern. The subscriber, however, is aware that "there is something in a name," and a recent visit to Morganton, where he had the pleasure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the people of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided; but, in relation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the rights of the states, as the only safeguard of Liberty—the subscriber heard, among the intelligent and high minded Free-men of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, what will be the political character of the paper? the subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve.

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his matured feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the states, and of the relative powers of the general and state government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a literal construction of the constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the general government or by the states, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; every violation of the constitution by precedent is a defect, let it be amended, but it is suffered to be trampled upon by the multitude."

The subscriber, to learn, with painful anxiety, the abuse of Guiltless, which have been made to fritter the constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the convention which formed it. The practice of implying power, must cease, or our noble form of government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous people, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhalloved ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to state concerns, it will advocate a special alteration of the constitution, a liberal system of the moral improvement, an enlightened North Carolina, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of our adopted state.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing news of the day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected, which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at two dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as agents, in procuring subscribers, &c. will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

R. H. MADRA.

August 19, 35—

Wanted,

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

JOHN COOLEY.

December 31, 50—

WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy sixteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Luch.

April 29, 20—

Or Dissent, or "Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4, 21—



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the New-England Farmer.

RECRUITING GRASS LAND.

MR. FESSENDEN:—

Sir,—For a few years past I have been trying, with some variation, the method of Elias Phinney, esq. of laying down land to grass, by sowing upon the inverted sward, as recommended in his communication, published in the N. E. Farmer,—an article which is worthy a yearly republication until farmers shall more generally avail themselves of the benefit that may be derived from it.

My first experiment was commenced in 1830, on about one acre of ground, a sandy alluvion, rather heavy, which had been in grass for perhaps fifty years, and had formerly given two crops yearly, by means of frequent top-dressings of manure.

After having been neglected for some years, in 1829 it came into my possession and gave one crop of about three-fourths of a ton of pretty good stock hay. The ground was not suitable for English grain on account of the neighborhood of barberry bushes, and perhaps other causes of blight, and I wished to keep it in mowing with as little interruption as would consist with profitable management. In order to do this, the question to settle was, whether a top-dressing of manure should be applied sufficient to wake up the old sward; or the usual rotation, including not less than two hoed crops and two dressings of manure, should be adopted; or the method proposed by Mr. Phinney. With a little variation I took the latter as being more expeditious than the rotation system, and more economical than the first mentioned.

In May, 1830, the sward was well turned over, with a furrow of from four to six inches deep, varying with the thickness of the sod and depth of soil. It was then rolled down smooth, a light dressing of manure spread on and harrowed in, and potatoes were planted in hills. Care was taken not to disturb the sod during the process of cultivation.

In September the crop was gathered. A most abundant growth of tops was obtained, and a fair crop of potatoes, injured, however, by dry weather. After digging the potatoes the tops and weeds were collected and carted to the pig yard for manure, and the ground immediately ploughed with a light plough and one horse, being not to disturb the sod; after which it was harrowed and sown with herds-grass and clover seed, and again harrowed and rolled. The grass seed was sown without any grain, came up well and grew finely until winter.

In the spring of 1831, I found the clover much killed, owing probably to its being sown so late. The herds-grass and what clover remained came on well and gave two crops, estimated at about one ton each, of very good hay. From the grass being so young the quality of the first crop was very similar to that of the second crop, or rowen. In 1832 the first crop made hay of the first quality, and was estimated by a man of good judgment who assisted in cutting it, to be three tons. The second cutting gave about three fourths of a ton. In 1833 it was cut but once; the crop was not as heavy as the first crop of 1832, but was very good. A large part of it was lodged, for some weeks before cutting. Estimated at from two, to two and a half tons.

I think these results go far to prove the value of Mr. Phinney's method. With one ploughing and a light dressing of manure, I have had a fair crop of potatoes, and got making by estimation about eight tons of hay from one acre of ground, in four years. This is undoubtedly a great net profit than was derived from the same ground in any preceding ten years, and the land is now in better condition than it was in 1829, and the old sward, which is quietly decomposing beneath the surface, will probably without further expense continue to send up good crops for some years. When turned up it will of itself form a mould sufficiently rich to give a good crop of corn or potatoes with little manure, and insure grass-seed to take well again.

It will be perceived that the weight of the hay was estimated. As it was for "home consumption," I thought it not worth the while to be at the expense of driving half a mile and weighing in order

to ascertain the exact quantity, but considered an approximation to the truth in that respect sufficient for the purpose in view. If we did not very much over estimate the quantity, I think it evidently a more economical application of labor and manure than the usual one of frequent ploughing, and as frequent exposure of the vegetable matter in the soil to the drying and dissipating influences of the sun and wind, I believe the effect of frequent ploughing is not as well observed by our farmers as it should be. So far as my observation goes it is injurious; and I have but little doubt that our best soils might be exhausted and reduced to perfect barrenness, without a single cropping—only by frequent ploughing for several successive years. I could mention a case or two that would go far to prove this were it necessary.

My next experiment was commenced in 1832 on a piece of about eight acres, in the same field with the other. The soil was rather lighter and more sandy, and had formerly been somewhat reduced by excessive working, but latterly had recruited by neglect. In 1831 it gave a crop of about half a ton of hay per acre, worth little more than the expense of getting.

In May, 1832, it was nicely turned over with a furrow three or four inches deep, intending in no case to go below the top soil. After being rolled, about twenty or twenty-five cart-buck loads of compost manure (made by mixing one load of manure with two loads of meadow muck on good soil, and piling up in layers over winter,) were spread on each acre and harrowed it in. It was then planted with corn, and cultivated with the harrow and hoe. No plough was used among it, and no hills were made. Before it was harrowed for the third hoeing, four quarts each of herds grass and southern or June clover seed, and eight quarts of red-top seed, were mingled and sown to an acre. Care was taken through the whole course not to displace the sods, and to keep the ground even, and at the last hoeing to prevent the grass seed being unequally scattered. My object in this experiment was to get in the clover early enough to have it stand the winter, and also to have the first cutting of hay a little more substantial than I had found it in the last experiment. The seed was sown just as the corn began to tassel out, and when the young plants made their appearance, which was in a few days, the corn had become a suitable and sufficient protection from the scorching heat of the sun. The shades soon became so close and thick in most parts of the field that the grass grew very slender and seemed to make little progress until about the first of September, when the corn blades began to curl and admit by degrees sun and air; after which it grew finely, and by the time the corn was harvested, had covered the ground almost entirely.

The corn was planted about three feet distant each way, and in some places grew so stout and thick that the pumpkin vines, of which there were a few, left running on the ground and went from hill to hill in the corn, yet the clover was not smothered, as is frequently the case among oats or other small grain that grows large enough to lodge.

In the spring of 1833, after the ground had become dry, it was rolled for the purpose of crushing the corn stubs and leveling for the sythe. The clover came out finely, and with the herds-grass and red-top made a large growth, of each nearly equal quantities. The first crop gave twenty-two loads, estimated at three-fourths of a ton each, or two tons to the acre, entirely free from old stubble and weeds, and worth at least twenty-five per cent. more than hay of the first year's cutting usually is. I was offered for it the highest price at which the best hay was selling in the market. The second cutting or rowen, gave an average as was estimated, of one ton to the acre.

I sold a few tons of the first crop at thirteen dollars, and the second at ten dollars per ton. If our estimate of the quantity was correct, this would give thirty-six dollars per acre as the proceeds of one year's crop. The highest price at which the land has ever been sold is, I believe, thirty dollars per acre, and before I commenced these experiments it was reputed so poor that I could find no one willing to cultivate it on shares with the privilege of managing it his own way.

This crop was made to supersede the oat crop, with which grass seed is usually sown, and the advantages of it must be evident to any farmer, without much argument. It is perhaps sufficient to say that an oat crop in addition to its exhausting the land, (which is the opinion of many farmers is no trifle,) would cost quite as much as the grass crops, and setting aside its liability to blight would not be worth half as much.

There were sundry knolls, head lands and patches on the piece, which has seldom or never been ploughed, but had been left to run up to weeds and brush.

These places had been the resort and abode of squirrels, and wood-chucks in numbers sufficient to contend successfully with the former occupant for at least one half of the corn, beans and clover that grew near them. When the rest of the piece was ploughed, these by the aid of a strong knife or coultter were ploughed also, and gave excellent crops of both corn and grass without any different management than was bestowed on the rest of the field, roots and stubs to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is a mistaken notion I believe, which is generally held, that land in a condition similar to these spots must be ploughed and cross ploughed and dragged and hoed, year after year, for several years, until its strength is in fact exhausted, before it is sufficiently subdued to become productive. As well may the farmer, by hardship and abuse, break his young horse and call it subduing! In either case I apprehend the most effectual method is taken to defeat the object in view, which is future benefit; and one might almost as soon think of deriving profit from the labours of a broken winded, broken down horse, as from the cultivation of a field that has been through the usual exhausting process of subduing, except where the manure is applied at the same time.

I regret the necessity I am under of resorting to estimates when stating an experiment; it is too indefinite, but perhaps will do better in a grass crop than most others; for all farmers know without guessing, that grass of the above mixture does not lodge or fall down for weeks before cutting, as was the case with a considerable part of both crops, unless it be stout.

The last experiment was first suggested to my mind, and I was led to try it with a good degree of confidence, by observing a few fine large plants of clover in the fall of the previous year, in my corn field, a sward that had not been ploughed before for twenty years, when a little clover chaff had accidentally been scattered about the time the corn was planted. It was from the fine appearance of these plants among corn that had received the usual harrowing and hoeing, that I was induced to extend the experiment to another piece of four acres, which was a light sandy soil, but gave a result equally satisfactory and favorable.

The test of another fall and winter on a like quantity of ground, of different soils, sown the same way as that of 1832, tends to confirm me in the opinion, that grass seed sown among corn "catches in" better, stands the winter and is much less likely to be destroyed by mice than that sown in the usual way among English grain.

Grass is, and probably ever will be, one of the most valuable products of our New England soil. A crop on which, as much and perhaps more than any other, we are to depend for our wealth. Without it, our valleys would become comparatively poor, and our hills little or no value. Improvement in its production is desirable and undoubtedly attainable. To make "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," may appear to others a small business, but 'tis truly an object worthy the attention of every farmer.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.
Northampton, April, 1834.

From the Republican and Banner.

BREAD.

Bread made of wheat flour, when taken out of the oven or skillet, is unprepared for the stomach. It should go through a change, or ripen before it is eaten. Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment of vigorous health, may eat bread immediately after being baked, without feeling any sensible injury from it, but weakly and aged persons cannot, and none can eat such without doing harm to the digestive organs. Bread, after being baked, goes through a change similar to the change in newly brewed beer or newly churned buttermilk—neither being healthy until after the change. During the change in bread it sends off a large portion of Carbon, or unhealthy gas, and imbibes a large portion of oxygen, or healthy gas. (Read a lecture on bad air in the last Republican and Banner.) Bread has, according to the computation of the physicians in London, one fifth more nutriment in it when ripe, than it has when just out of the oven. It not only has more nutriment, but it imparts a much greater degree of cheerfulness. He that eats old ripe bread will have a much greater flow of animal spirits than he would if he were to eat unripe bread.

Bread, as before observed, discharges carbon and imbibes oxygen. One thing in connection with this thought should be particularly noticed by all house-wives. It is, to let the bread ripen where it can inhale the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of the air that surrounds it while ripening—hence it should ripen where the air is pure. It should never ripen in the cellar, nor in a close cupboard nor in a bed room. The noxious vapors of a cellar or of a cupboard never should enter into and form a part of the bread we eat. The writer of this article has often eaten bread of this kind, and has felt strongly disposed to lecture the mistress of the house on the subject of keeping bread in a pure atmosphere. Every man and every woman ought to know, that much of health and comfort depend upon the method of preparing

their food. Bread should be light, well baked, and properly ripened, before it should be eaten. Medicus.

From the Raleigh Register.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

In a previous number of the Register, we offered a few remarks on this subject, and in accordance with an intimation therein we now follow the train of ideas which further suggest themselves.

It is greatly to be regretted that party politics are permitted to mingle themselves with every measure of public interest. We are aware, that if the leaders of a party can be induced to adopt certain measures, the party is apt to make such measures their own. We would fain hope that in the consideration of the improvement of the state, party may be discarded, and the sole question be, what will produce the greatest good to the greatest number? But if party must be invoked, we appeal to you, the leaders of all parties, whether political or sectional, to adopt some discreet plan of state improvement, and bring in it all the energies of party discipline to carry such plan into operation; for we are assured, that the party that shall first carry through a plan of internal improvement, will secure to itself lasting honors and the high applause of after ages.

The Convention which met at Raleigh last winter, in offering a plan of internal improvement for the state, did not offer such a plan as was entirely approved of by those who had best considered the subject; but the one offered was the only one that could be fixed on which seemed calculated to meet the various and conflicting interests of the different sections of the state. One evidence of the prudence of the plan recommended is to be found in the fact, that it was sustained by the representatives of 42 out of 46 counties, and the representatives of one of the other counties were divided on the subject.

What, then, was the plan which succeeded in uniting so large a portion of the Convention (and we would fain hope of the state too) in its support? It was to construct two principal rail roads at the cost of the state, with which all minor roads of subsequent construction, either of individual or state enterprise, might be united. These major roads or base lines were to commence, one at some eligible point on the sea board, and running westwardly by a route to be hereafter determined by a survey, to the Tennessee line; the other to commence in the northern part of the state in connection with the Virginia rail roads, and to run southwardly on a route to be also hereafter determined by survey, to the South Carolina line. No other plans could have been recommended, without seeming to have neglected some of the principal sections of the state.

Though we are members of one state government, yet really we are a people of three distinct and separate places of commercial intercourse. Our eastern fellow citizens, by means of their marine trade, almost exclusively with the northern states. Our northern brethren look to the markets of Virginia; our southern, to the markets of South Carolina; and our western, are divided between the markets of Virginia and South Carolina, according to their proximity to those states, and the facility with which their intercourse can be carried on. The ties of a common interest, and a common interest, are not to be broken among us.

It will be seen, that the valuable products of our northern, middle, southern and western sections, go to swell the importance of our sister states on the north and south, by adding to their exports; and, as a necessary consequence, to their import; and thus we are by a comparison of trade aiding in their elevation, and at the same time conducting to our own elevation.

The matter seems to have been rightly understood by the New Hanover committee, and entirely lost sight of by the author of the address of the central committee. That address presents a kind of special reasoning, which shows clearly that its preparation was committed to inept hands. It is said by pathologists, that when an epidemic is prevailing, all minor diseases assimilate themselves to it; and *pari passu*, we think that when a leading process of reasoning takes possession of the mind, all subjects are viewed through the same vista. There is throughout the central address a mode of reasoning so "common in a certain profession," that it requires but little light to see that the matter treated of was not understood. As well might commercial men undertake to write learned treatises in law, as lawyers attempt to lay out correct plans for the general operations of commerce. The combined operations of two classes will much better effect the object of this kind. The truth is, a short town, such as Wilmington for instance, with the united intelligence of her lawyers and merchants, understand far better what relates to the internal and foreign commerce of the country, than any body of professional or other men in the interior of the state can possibly know. There are certain matters connected with the commerce of a country, that are never known or thought of but by those engaged in it. Its general plans can only safely be devised by those acquainted with its details. By way of illustrating the absurdity of persons from the interior undertaking to prescribe general rules on

this subject, while they are ignorant of the incipient stages of the business, allow us to record one occurrence which took place in one of the eastern counties of the state.

A suit coming on before one of the up-country judges, where a ship carpenter's account had to undergo a scrutiny, one of the witnesses, in giving testimony in the case, spoke of *caulking and graving* the vessel, the repairs of which originated the suit. The Judge revolving in his mind all his stock of "legendary lore," could not possibly conceive what the witness meant. Being unwilling to let the words pass unexplained, he called on a gentleman of the bar for information. The advocate being better versed in such matters than the judge, at once explained the terms, when his honor caught the idea and exclaimed, Oh! I understand you—it is what we in the up-country call (in allusion to the stopping of their tobacco houses) *mossing and daubing*! This *mossing and daubing* of the up-country will not answer for our eastern marine, nor for the interest of the interior.

But to be serious, let the plan recommended in the report of the central committee be adopted, and we may fairly be called the *Virginia and South Carolina Plantations*, for three fourths of our produce will go to those states, and nearly all our imports come through their hands; and thus all the profits of the mercantile classes, as well as the large amount which gives employment to an extensive body of seamen and other laborers, will be lost to our citizens, and added to the wealth of others. Construct the northern and southern rail road, first, in the order of improvements, and you will rivet chains upon our commercial advancement that a century will not unloose. We are not against our sister states. We are endeavoring to present some plain views for our own state. We are of this state, we feel for her advancement, and when her interest comes in contact with others, we are for nothing but the state.

In our next, we propose showing the advantages which would likely result from the adoption of the eastern and western rail road, even though at first sight it might seem to be hostile to the interests of

HALIFAX.

From the National Intelligencer.

The letter bearing the signature of Mr. D. A. Smith, reaches a question of no little magnitude. We are to give it, as we receive it, the proper name of the writer, and being extensively known as that of a merchant and practical man, will attract the consideration for his suggestions. With me were put forth anonymously, which is too grave a one for a merchant. It is entirely new to us, and to one of our readers, probably, except the gentleman who submits it. The work proposed to be accomplished by it, however, is one vast in magnitude, and equally vast in the political and statistical views of it. It is one to the undertaking of which by the General Government a considerable portion of our fellow citizens are opposed on constitutional grounds, (though we are not,) yet which many of them would not be unwilling to see in the hands of a company of individuals able and willing to carry it through.

BALTIMORE, 23^d August, 1834.

Messrs. Gales & Seal. Since the introduction of rail roads, and the States, I have indulged in the idea, that, at no distant period, the general government to New Orleans; but as the constituted authorities of our country appear to be decided adverse to the promotion of great national improvements, by appropriations from the public treasury, it has occurred to me, that there is one other source from which means may be obtained to accomplish such an object, within a very short space of time. I would propose that the charter of the Bank of the United States be renewed on terms mutually acceptable to the government and to the stockholders, on condition that the Bank shall construct a rail road from the city of Richmond to Mobile, or some other point on navigable water sufficient for steamboats of a large class, in the state of Alabama; and that the institution shall have power to collect such rates for tolls and transportation as shall be sufficient to defray expenses, and yield an interest upon the capital invested, of not less than 5 per cent. per annum. I mention Richmond as a point of departure, because a rail road has been authorized by the state of Virginia, and is now to be constructed from Fredericksburg to Richmond, which will form a link in the chain of upwards of 100 miles, with a very slight deviation from a direct line. It would also afford to millions of travellers the gratification of passing through the metropolis of the Ancient Dominion, one of the main pillars of our confederacy, the birth place of genius and patriotism. The total distance from Richmond to Mobile appears to be, reference to the map, about 950 miles; of which there are between 80 and 90 miles of road now in use, from Petersburg to the Annapolis, also on the line of the proposed national highway—consequently, about 850 miles would be required to be constructed by the Bank. I have had some experience from having assisted, with unremitting attention, in the making of a rail road between Baltimore and Washington, which my son, an engineer, had con-

structed to complete, and I have had the advice of one or two gentlemen of science and experience, who concur in the opinion, that a rail road can be made for less than fifteen thousand dollars per mile, passing from Virginia through the Carolinas and Georgia to Mobile, with a double track, without resort to stationary power, and with curves on which locomotives could play at high rates of speed. Thirteen millions of dollars would be requisite to accomplish the work, and with the capital in hand twenty thousand laborers might be put upon the work during the next year. Its completion would perfect a line of communication from Boston to St. Louis, in Missouri, by steam power, and could not fail to advance the United States in prosperity at least twenty years beyond its present condition. It would be worth to Louisiana fifty millions of dollars, and would greatly increase the value of land upon all the western waters.

The disbursement of so much capital would be particularly advantageous to the southern states, and give an impetus to trade generally that would produce the most happy results; and to the government it would be a blessing of inestimable value. With a population destined to be so numerous, and in a shape so condensed, as it would be by such a line of road, the United States, in case of war, might bid defiance to a combination of all the European powers. The road would perpetuate the seat of government, afford ample protection to the slave-holding states, give facilities to commerce and to the transportation of the mails, and military means, which we have hitherto never contemplated.

The people who send their produce to New Orleans, and are in the habit of trading between the two great marts of commerce, New Orleans and New York, may, by means of the proposed communication, pass from the one city to the other in six or seven days, and in ninety six hours, or four days and nights, at fifteen miles per hour, reach the seat of government from New Orleans.

Members of Congress, from distant places, may reside with their families in Washington during the session, and the wealthy and fashionable folks from the south and east will flock in great numbers to Washington to spend their winters and gaze at the congregated wisdom of the nation.

I have stated the extent of the capital requisite for the contemplated work at thirteen millions of dollars, which I believe to be more than sufficient, as the work would doubtless be executed with a due attention to economy, both as regards capital and time. With such views the managers would direct that the superstructure of the bridges should be in all cases of wood, and small wooden bridges substituted for stone culverts. There are splendid wooden bridges over the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, that have been in use for more than twenty-five years, requiring very trifling repairs since their erection, and which did not cost one-tenth of the expense of building similar structures of stone. Although I would propose to confine the expenditures for such a work to the smallest estimate necessary to the accomplishment of the object, yet if fifteen or eighteen millions should be requisite, it would be unimportant; for I hold it to be unimportant, that whenever any object, reasonable to be effected by labor, will yield a respectable interest upon the cost of that bestowed upon it, such object merits an investment of capital, and does so in the means of those who supply the labor, which constitutes a circulating medium, which is as tangible as money itself.

In the case of the Bank, the stockholders would be subject to the loss of interest during the construction of the work, which would operate as a considerable bonus for a renewal of the charter, and I would stipulate that the mails should be carried free of cost. But as the stock would be one of permanent character, both as to duration and profit, after the completion of the road, the Bank could have no difficulty in selling it to individuals, which I would give the power to do in the law, or to such of the states as might require it.

On a road of such extent, passing through the capitals of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, to Alabama, and from thence to New Orleans, to upper Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and also to Mexico, it would be difficult to estimate the number of passengers that would travel upon it daily. It would encounter the risks of the sea, or of steamboats for many days on the Mississippi, and Ohio, and I would think it a small calculation to reckon the number of passengers that would arrive and depart, daily, from Richmond and Mobile, at 200. That number, at three cents per mile, the usual rate upon rail roads, estimating the distance at 900 miles, would yield a gross revenue of three millions nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or thirty per cent. upon the capital invested. As the bank would be restricted to an interest not exceeding five per cent. the rate of transportation would necessarily have to be reduced as low as one cent per mile, and probably lower; but the parties possessing all other portions of the road between Virginia and New York, would derive immense profit from their investments.

The rail road between Baltimore and Washington will be in operation in June

or July next, and a continuous line of rail roads will, by that period, be completed between Columbia, on the Susquehanna, and New York. That portion of the road which lies between Baltimore and Columbia, will, I hope, soon be commenced, as the stock has been subscribed, and offers great inducement to the stockholders to make the road with the least possible delay.

The only space between New York and Mobile which would require to be travelled in steamboats, is from the seat of government to Fredericksburg, and that link would be very promptly filled up by the state of Virginia, or by individuals, if there should appear to be a chance of success of the project I propose.

I should also mention that the proposed road, in its course through the state of Georgia, will touch at Augusta, which is in a direct line from Milledgeville, and is the point of termination of the rail road from Charleston, which is now in operation. Many other rail roads would soon be projected to connect the cities upon the sea board of the southern country with the main stem or national road. A rail road is also mentioned to be in contemplation from Augusta to Athens, and from thence to Memphis, on the Mississippi river, in the state of Tennessee.

If you think the subject worthy of notice in your valuable paper, be pleased to remark upon it in any way you may think proper.

I am, dear sirs, very respectfully,
yours,
D. A. SMITH.

FROM THE "FAR WEST."

From the Globe.

We understand that letters have been received from Colonel Kearney, commanding a part of the regiment of dragoons, dated at Camp Smith, west of Fort Gibson, on the 29th of July. General Leavenworth and Lieutenant McClure died on the 21st July; they had both been sick for three weeks previously. No other officer had died. Gen. Leavenworth had advanced from Fort Gibson for the purpose of establishing two temporary posts. The dragoons under Colonel Dodge had left them several days previous to the death of Gen. Leavenworth. Their object was to seek an interview with the Pawnees, about 100 miles distant, for the purpose of getting from them several of our citizens whom they had taken prisoners, and likewise endeavoring to prevail upon them to enter into amicable relations, and to stop their marauding expeditions. Col. Dodge had with him about 200 men—a force considered by Col. Kearney amply sufficient for all the objects in view. Col. Kearney does not estimate the loss of his horses. Sickness has prevailed very much through that region.

It is several years since military expeditions have been made into that country, but generally heretofore with dismounted troops; and one of the objects of raising the regiment of dragoons was, that such expeditions, being thereafter in greater force, and of an arm more formidable to the Indians, would have the greater effect.

The Pawnees and Camanches, warlike and powerful tribes, are in continual hostility with our frontier settlements, making frequent and afflictive incursions upon the white settlers, as well as upon our Indian emigrants. These last, the government is by its treaties bound to protect, and unless an efficient protection is furnished, the great and long standing policy of the government, of inducing all the tribes east to pass to the west of the Mississippi, will encounter serious obstacles, if not a defeat.

This policy, approved by all parties, and involving the very preservation of the existing tribes, cannot be effectually prosecuted without the aid of an active military force, capable of rendering the desired protection. This protection was one of the principal objects of the expedition of the present year; together with those of establishing two new posts; of removing several persons who had been captured by the Indians; and of protecting the Santa Fe road; and of producing, by the display of so great a mounted force, such an impression upon the friendly Indians, as would convince them of the folly of engaging in hostilities with our government. Humanity was its great design—to protect the exposed, and to prevent, by impressing the thoughtless wanderer of the desert with the conviction of our strength and of his weakness, any future aggressions.

The sickness which has prevailed, generally, in that country, is an accident common to all conditions of life, and would be a singular objection to necessary military preparations. It has been general throughout all that region this season, and even more severe at the posts than with the troops in the field.

After returning from the Pawnee country the dragoons will probably be divided into three detachments, and be kept throughout the season patrolling between our frontier posts, ready to prevent any incursions from the Indians, or to punish those who may have the temerity to make them. It was so generally acknowledged that a similar arrangement had prevented the Black Hawk war, that we are at a loss for any reasons which can be brought forward to it now; and had we at that

...a mounted regiment, we have no doubt it would have been so employed. The lives and property of our frontier settlers must be protected. Peace must be maintained in that quarter, in order to encourage emigration, and the most effectual means of accomplishing these objects, are such expeditions as that on which the dragoons are now engaged.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.
Extract from a letter written by a Captain of dragoons to his friend in this city, dated Fort Gibson, 4th August, 1834.

I have very recently returned to this place after a very long, fatiguing and perilous march with my company to and from the boundary line between this country and the republic of Mexico. It was not the trip I contemplated when I last wrote you, but one on which I was very unexpectedly sent with my company only—the duty consisted in escorting the caravan of traders from the frontiers of Missouri to the extreme boundary of our country on their journey to Santa Fe in Mexico. I have not time to state all our privations, fatigues, &c. in detail; I will therefore simply say that we met the two dreaded enemies of the traders, the Comanches and the Pawnee Mahaws. With the first we were on the very eve of a fight; both parties having formed the line, and the word of command "charge," being on my very tongue's end, when the Indians fired their guns in the air, some disappointed from their horses, and others threw their bows and arrows on the ground, while they begged for peace, and assured us of their friendship. This was while we were with the traders, who had about 100 wagons of merchandise along. After we had parted with the caravan and were returning, we met the Pawnees. We had prepared for battle, but the Indians ran up and offered their hands—we had a council, and smoked the pipe of peace with them. Subsequently we met the Kansas and the Little Ossages, whom we knew to be friendly, for we had with us one of the latter tribe as a guide. In their company we marched several days, our encampments at night not being more than 100 yards apart. We were absent 68 days; our last flour having been issued the day before we got here; sugar had given out long before. Our horses on reaching here were quite broken down. The rest of our regiment is absent in a different direction, on very hard service. So you will perceive that we "bold dragoons" have not an easy time of it.

The following highly interesting information is furnished by the Arkansas Gazette of the 12th ultimo, of which we shall no doubt shortly have the authentic particulars:

Desperate Engagement between the United States Dragoons and Pawnee Indians.—By a gentleman from Washington county, we learn that the United States Dragoons have recently had a bloody fight with the Pawnee Indians, in which the latter lost 80 killed and 150 prisoners. Our informant derived his information from a young man who was at Fort Gibson when the prisoners were brought in under the escort of a detachment of the Dragoons. The remainder of the United States forces belonging to the exploring party, were left in pursuit of the Indians. The Pawnees are said to have fought desperately, and to have killed eight of the Dragoons. Several Osage prisoners were retaken at the same time, from whom it was pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that the young man whom the Pawnees took from the Rangers, last summer, had been killed. These are the only particulars that our informant was able to collect. To-day's mail, or that of Saturday next, we hope will furnish details of this affair.

GEN. DODGE OF THE DRAGOONS.

The battle with the Pawnees on the Pawnee River has been of romantic interest, and we impatiently await the particulars. Gen. Dodge, who commands the Dragoons, is an officer of daring bravery. He was formerly a respectable lawyer of this city, and marrying a lady who owned a large plantation in Indiana, he settled there about the year 1819. Before he quit New York he evinced a great partiality for Natural History, attended the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Mitchell at College in Bardonia, and with that gentleman and others founded that distinguished association—the Lyceum of Natural History, whose labors and transactions are familiar to all lovers of science. All parts of the world have changed may be the fortune and destiny of men even after they have established themselves in some particular line of life! Gen. (then Mr.) Dodge, after moving to the vicinity of the lead mines, became conspicuous by his practical talents and energy of character, so well fitted for that new country. He was chosen a General in the militia, and during the late sanguinary war with Black Hawk, made himself remarkable, by his chivalrous and intrepid personal courage—grappling hand to hand with the rifle and tomahawk of some of the savage chieftains in several desperate encounters. He was thus naturally pointed out to the government as a suitable officer to command one of the new regiments of rangers. He is now following what would appear to be his natural inclination, the vocation of a gallant soldier, pursuing the hostile tribes of the Pawnees and Comanches over the boundless prairies of Arkansas. There is

something peculiarly exciting and romantic, we should imagine, in this perilous life. The surpassing beauty of the scenery of undulating, interminable prairies, enlivened with ever verdant flowers, and alternated with copses and underwood, and herds of thousands of buffaloes browsing, unpolished, amidst the fairy fields of these solitary, uninhabited wilds. The wild war horse of the prairie, born, it is said, of the pure Andalusian or Arabian breed, guided without spur or bridle, and rode by warlike red men, are said to present a species of cavalry no less formidable than novel. Our own accoutred troops are mounted on steeds of the same noble blood, so accustomed to the peculiar nature of this country, and to the endurance of severe hardship. Each company, a late writer informs us, is composed of horses of a particular color, which must give to the whole corps of mounted men, with their helmets and carbines, a most martial appearance. The death of the brave and accomplished Gen. Leavenworth extorts a pang of regret, but the glory acquired by his successor, Gen. Dodge, and the troops under his command, leaves us room to hope that the expedition will prove of eminent service in humbling the predatory incursions of an extensive tribe, who have hitherto held undisputed possession of this immense fertile country.

N. Y. Evening Star.

From the Barnstable Journal.

Wonderful Escape.—We have been furnished with the following particulars of an escape from drowning, by a friend in Cotuit, south part of this town.

About the 10th instant, Capt. Nathan Coleman left Hartford, Connecticut, with his family, consisting of his wife and three daughters, for home, in the vessel which he commanded. The two eldest were permitted to sit in the boat, the wind being light, which was veered some distance behind the vessel. After sailing in this situation some time they desired to take a little child belonging to a passenger with them. The boat was drawn along side of the vessel for the purpose of complying with their wishes. The youngest stepped on the thwart, with the intention of receiving the child. The boat suddenly changed her position, which caused her to lose her balance, and she was precipitated into the water head foremost. Her father did not notice what was doing until his attention was arrested by the noise of the fall. Without removing any of his apparel, he leaped into the water to rescue her. Although a good swimmer, he found it difficult to keep above water, but the daughter made him forget himself, and on her first coming to the top he caught her and swam for the boat. The girl finding herself in this situation, seized her father around the neck, which drew his head under, and after a short struggle they both sunk together. The consciousness of the father was at this time beyond the power of language to convey. He must leave his child or both perish. His efforts to rise with her, he says, were vain. He struggled and thrust the child from him, and reached the surface of the water almost lifeless. After inhaling fresh air, he found himself some distance from the boat, but by his and the efforts of the daughter in the boat, he succeeded in getting to her. On casting his eyes to the spot where he had left the object of his anxiety, he saw her head above water, moving a slow, dying motion. Unwilling to relinquish his hopes, he swam the boat toward her with all his remaining strength, but before he reached where she lay, she had disappeared from his sight, but was discovered by her who was beyond his reach beneath. Without any hope of saving her, he plunged his oar into the water as far as he was able, and soon found that something was attached to it. He raised it gently, with mingled feelings of hope and fear, and to his surprise and joy, his child had grasped it with both hands, and she was taken once more, with life not quite extinct, into the boat. After some time had elapsed, she showed signs of returning animation, and was again restored to the arms of her friends alive. During the time she was in the water, the cries of the mother were distressing, but her moanings were soon changed to praises.

The eastern papers give the subjoined account of the fun of an Elephant in crossing Connecticut river, a few days since.

The Elephant was two or three hours in getting over the Connecticut, the evening after he was exhibited here. As soon as he got into the middle of the stream, (very deep and rapid at the place where he crossed,) he began to play about in the water, and gambol in the most antic manner; and when his keeper undertook to punish him he immediately sunk ten or fifteen feet, leaving them to swim for their lives. A dog who is domesticated with him was then sent to seize him by the ear and lead him out; the elephant wound his trunk round his body, and tossed him twenty feet in the air. All this was done good humoredly however, and evidently with no intention of serious mischief. When he was tired with his frolic he came out and surrendered himself. The scene was watched from the bank by a number of spectators.

Precipitation ruins the best contrived plan; patience ripens the most difficult.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 24.

The Whig Convention, recently assembled at Utica, New York, have nominated William H. Seward of Auburn, as the Whig candidate for Governor, and Silas M. Sillwell, of New York, for Lieutenant Governor.

The spacious meeting house in Broadway, New York, known as "the First Presbyterian Church," under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, was consumed by fire on the evening of the 13th inst. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary.

The church was one of the oldest in the city. It was founded in 1709, enlarged 1748, and rebuilt in 1810, at a cost of 42,000 dollars. It was insured for 20,000 dollars.

Mr. Slade, from the 2d congressional district, is the only representative elected to congress in Vermont—a majority of the voters being required. After the second trial, a plurality only will be necessary.

Complete returns from the election of governor in Indiana have been received. The vote stands,

for Noble,	36,056
Read, (Jackson candidate,) 26,425	
Majority for Noble,	9,631

Fire.—We regret to state that the summer residence of John Huske, esq. was consumed by fire on Thursday last.

The late Freshet caused great destruction of Crops on the low grounds of Roanoke. The water is said to have been 64 feet higher than was ever before known.

Arrests for Mail Depredations.—We learn that the postmaster and his assistant, of Wythe C. H., Virginia, have been arrested by a special agent of the Post Office Department, and held to bail, with sureties each of 2,000 dollars, to answer the charge of withdrawing letters from the mails which had passed their office; and that they will be tried at that place, on the 17th inst. The post office was immediately placed in charge of a reputable citizen, who has been appointed post master.

We rejoice to learn that Mr. Henry Humphreys, of Guilford county, has purchased the Cotton Factory in the vicinity of this place, lately owned by Henry A. Donaldson, esq. with a design to make considerable additions to the establishment. We most heartily wish Mr. Humphreys success in the undertaking. There is not probably, in all the southern country, a more eligible location for an establishment of this kind. The raw material can be obtained at the spot, and the fabrics and wrought materials disposed of to almost any extent, in like manner. An establishment of this kind, commenced and prosecuted under the fair prospects which now present themselves to the state, in the ultimate accomplishment of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road, may be considered as the beginning of a new era in the physical and political condition of North Carolina, and we are confident will do so to be done.

On the 29th ult. after dark, a man named Hughes, Little hopes entertained of his recovery. The vessel is said to have originated in a dispute respecting some horses that Harrison had in the discharge of his office, taken up as estrays.

Cholera in Halifax.—Halifax papers of the 30th ult. state that the cholera is raging there. It commenced in the Poor House and Barracks, about the 18th or 20th, and thence had extended into the town. The report of the board of health, from the 26th to the 30th August, gives 175 new cases, and 62 deaths. During the first week of its rage, the mortality was chiefly among the military, particularly the rifle corps. Out of the three regiments, 34 had died.

Travellers from the West represent that Corn Crops are suffering immensely in the state of Illinois, in consequence of the great drought. It is stated in many sections of that state, the farmer will not realize in the present crop, any thing near half the amount of former years. We have also received accounts from other directions complaining of the very "dry times."

It is reported that the town of Santa Martha, in the province of Terra Firma, Colombia, has been totally sunk by an earthquake.

As the steam boat Lady of the Lake, was leaving the wharf at Quebec for Montreal on the 7th instant, one of her boilers exploded, and the steam forcing its way into a middle cabin, occupied by an emigrant family of three adults and five

children, scalded them in such a manner that six of them died within 24 hours, and the two others were not expected to live. This is the first accident of the kind that has ever happened on the St. Lawrence, which has been navigated by steam boats ever since 1811.

Quick Travelling and Cheap.—The steam boat Champlain reached New-York on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from Albany, whence she started at 6 o'clock, and made all the usual landings. Time 10 hours.—distance 150 miles.—price of passage fifty cents.

Sweetmeats.—The editor of the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, says:—"Pew, in the last Gazette, calls me fool, scoundrel and coward. I would rather be called so by Pew, than be called Pew, by any body else that knows him."

MILTON RACES.
The races over the Milton course commenced on Tuesday the 16th inst. and continued three days.

First day, a colt race, one mile heats, six entries, \$100 each. Messrs. Pointer and Carrington's sorrel colt by Washington, dam Florizel, walked over the course without opposition and claimed the purse.

Second day, jockey club purse, two mile heats.

Mr. Pointer's b. h. Hebrew, by Sir Archie, dam Bainbridge, 1 1
Mr. Brown's b. h. John Randolph, by Shakespear, dam Madison, 2 2
Mr. Phelps's (N. Cargo's) b. h. Tam O'Shanter, by Medley, dam Virginia, 3 dr.

Time—first heat 4 m. 35 s.; second heat 4 m. 15 s.

Third day, proprietors' purse, one mile heats.

Mr. Graves's b. h. Monsoon, by Thornton's Rautler, dam imported Eagle, 1 1
Mr. Phelps's (N. Cargo's) s. h. Al-ray, by Timoleon, dam Sir Hal, 3 2
Mr. Brown's b. h. Volant, by Long Island Eclipse, dam Knowsley, 2 3

Time—first heat 2 m.; second heat 1 m. 55 s.

THE REV. DR. BEDELL.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser pays the following tribute to the memory of this gentleman:

The Baltimore papers announce the death, in that city, of the Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D. of Philadelphia. Dr. Bedell has long been suffering from debility, and has undoubtedly made a happy exchange, since he was one of the most gifted, devoted and evangelical ministers in the Episcopal church. We have long and intimately known and loved him. He was a native of this city, and a graduate of Columbia college. He took orders in 1815, and was first settled in that year, as a pastor over the Episcopal church in Hudson, where we had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance. He was subsequently called to Fayetteville, N. C. where he greatly endeared himself to his people. From thence, ten or twelve years since, he was invited to the charge of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia, and over which he has presided until the period of his decease. We learn that he has been passing a portion of the summer at the Bedford mineral springs, and at the time of his decease was on his return to Philadelphia, without having experienced any benefit from the waters. He was a man of irreproachable character, remarkable for the purity as well as the activity of his mind, and will be mourned as a sincere loss to the Christian church, irrespective of the sect to which he belonged, and of which he was a distinguished ornament. He was in truth a preacher to the whole Christian family, in all its branches, since by the labors of his pen, he discoursed with eloquence and power to a nation, instead of a single church, and though his own voice is now hushed in the silence of the grave, yet his writings will continue as missionaries for years to come.

The National Gazette, in noticing the death of the Rev. Dr. G. T. Bedell, thus concludes: "It is scarcely to be supposed that with such dispositions and such piety as were possessed by Dr. Bedell, his social circle could fail to be peculiarly interesting. Gentle manners, warm affections, sprightly friendships, were there in a degree scarcely ever found in our darkened world. His wife was his highest and most cherished friend and confidant, his children feared only to wound him, and his friends crowded round him with a full assurance of a welcome at once warm and sincere. It was indeed impossible to enter his domestic circle without feeling how much its enjoyments were heightened and purified by the sacred spirit of its head, and the habitual kindness of its inmates. His widowed wife and his orphan children have lost not only their stay, but their preceptor and companion. Yet if they mourn, they have the certainty of his happiness to console, and his bright example to support them. They are the legacy of the righteous man, and will they not participate in the promise that they shall not be deserted?"

MARRIED.

In Knoxville, Tennessee, by E. Nelson, esq. Dr. WILLIAMS, aged one hundred years, to Miss NANCY, younger daughter of Mr. James Israel, all of Knoxville, East Tennessee.

DIED.

At her residence near Chapel Hill, on the 17th instant, Mrs. ELLEN CRAIG, in the 70th year of her age. She was one of the first settlers at the place, and was beloved and esteemed by all her acquaintance. Her whole life was marked with the strictest morality; there are few that descend to the tomb with as unblemished a character. Mrs. Craig did not make a profession of religion until a short time previous to her final dissolution; she then gave repeated evidence of her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as her only Saviour, in whom she trusted in that hour when her heart and flesh failed. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they shall be crowned with glory and immortality in heaven.

In Greensborough, Alabama, on the 4th inst. Mr. GEORGE M. JOHNSON, in about the thirty-fifth year of his age. He was a native of this county, and for several years a citizen of this town. He left this place with his family about the middle of July, and had not been two weeks in Greensborough, when he was taken sick, and died in five days. The uniform kindness of his deportment had endeared him to many friends, who will long regret his loss.

From the Newbern Spectator.

Died, near Fox River, 20 miles from Ottoway, Illinois, on the 29th July, JAMES W. THOMPSON, the only son of the late Rev. James W. Thompson, for some time a resident in this place. This youth, just 18 years of age, had lingered in bad health, from a hereditary disease; and by the advice of his friends and physicians, visited the western country, in hope of being relieved. This hope was vain: he sunk under the powerful disease; but he died as he had lived, full of faith in the Redeemer, and in the Holy Ghost. Three years before his death, he became a subject of divine grace, and until he died, continued to give evidence of increasing piety. He frequently expressed to a friend of his, who knew him intimately, that, "His only wish to live was, that he might be useful in the service of that Redeemer whom he loved." And when dying, being asked by a young friend, who accompanied him to the land of strangers, "how he looked on death?" he replied, with a countenance beaming with heavenly light, "With joy, my dear brother, with joy!"

DR. NORWOOD.

STAYING removed to this place from Chapel Hill, where he has been practising for more than three years, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and its vicinity. He may at all times be found at his yellow house two doors west of Dr. Williams Anderson's store.

A good assortment of **MEDICINES** will always be kept on hand, and sold at reasonable prices.

September 23. 46-40

WANTED.

A Female Servant, who is able to cook, wash and iron. Inquire at this Office.

September 23. 46-40

NOTICE.

LOST on the road leading from Hillsborough to Raleigh, on Sunday last, a large Calfskin POCKET BOOK containing about eighty dollars in Cash, (among which were two or three bills of the new bank,) and sundry papers. Any information concerning said Pocket Book will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward will be given to the person who will deliver the same with its contents to me in Raleigh, or to James Phillips in Hillsborough.

NELSON PHILLIPS. 46-40

EQUITY SALES.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Thomas C. Wetherill vs. his heirs, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, a Tract of LAND belonging to said heirs, lying part in Person county and part in Orange county, supposed to contain about 360 acres, adjoining the lands of Wm. Armstrong, Wm. Lipscomb, Henry Perry, and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. 46-40

Lands in Wake County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, shall, on the 30th of October next, at the house of Jesse Witherspoon, in the county of Wake, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, a Tract of land, containing about 1400 acres, on both sides of Cat's Creek, in Wake county, adjoining the land of Jo. in Ford and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. 46-40

Lands in Orange County.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, in the case of Chesley M. Patterson and wife, and others, I shall, on the 4th Monday of November next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, proceed to sell, on a credit of one and two years, the following tracts of Land, lying in Orange county. One tract of 111 acres, adjoining Wm. N. Pratt and others. 30 acres adjoining James Rainey and others. Five eighths of 400 acres, where Mary Ferguson now lives.

On undivided half of a tract of about 600 acres on Ellerbe's creek, called the Jesse Pickett tract, adjoining George Copley and others. Also, two other lots, one of 289 and the other of 90 acres, on Second creek, in Orange county. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. 46-40

EQUITY SALE.

WILL sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months,

Ten Likely Negroes, at the house of Jacob Wagoner on Little River, the 27th day of September instant.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. 2. 46-40



STANZAS.

BY REV. W. O. PEARBODY.

I love the memory of that hour
When first in youth I found thee;
For infant beauty gently threw
A morning freshness round thee.
A single star was rising then;
With mild and lovely motion;
And scarce the zephyr's gentle breath
Went o'er the sleeping ocean.

I love the memory of that hour—
It wakes a pensive feeling,
As when within the winding shell
The playful winds are stealing;
It tells my heart of those bright years
Ere hope went down in sorrow,
When all the joys of yesterday
Were painted on to-morrow.

Where art thou now? Thy once loved flowers
Their yellow leaves are twining,
And bright and beautiful again
The single star is shining;
But where art thou? The bended grass
A dewy stone discloses,
And love's bright footsteps print the ground
Where all our peace reposes.

Farewell! my tears are not for thee,
'Twere weakness to deplore thee;
Or vainly mourn thine absence here,
While angels half adore thee.
Thy days were few and quickly told,—
Thy short and mournful story
Hath ended like the morning star,
That melts in deeper glory.

From Sketches of Distinguished Females.

BY J. SEAWELL JONES.

Miss Flora Macdonald.

The romantic story of this celebrated heroine is not confined to Scotland, nor to the mountains of the house of Stuart. The story of the Cape Fear, in North Carolina, were for several years distinguished by her residence; and it is this circumstance which will link her name with the history of that state, almost as inseparably as it already is with that of her own Scotland.

The rebellions of Scotland had contributed to the population of the Cape Fear counties long before the famous revolt of the Highland clans, under the chivalrous banner of Prince Charles Edward, in 1745, after which much of the nobility and gentry of the Stuart party sought a refuge amidst the solitudes of our forests. The fatal battle of Culloden annihilated the power and independence of the Highland "lairds;" and in the year 1747, a colony of five thousand Highlanders arrived, and settled on the banks of Cape Fear. They came originally from hard necessity, but even up to this time, from ties of relationship, or the still deeper sympathy of mutual origin, the Highland emigrants are prone to seek the sandy region of their countrymen. He who cannot go to Scotland may penetrate into the counties of Cumberland, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, and indeed, into nearly all Cape Fear counties, where he will find even the Gaelic tongue, in all its native purity.

Flora Macdonald was the daughter of Macdonald of Milton, in the Island of South Uist; but her father having died in her infancy, and her mother having married Macdonald of Armadale, in Skye, an adherent of the government, she was thus endeared to both parties, the government and that of Prince Charles, the Young Pretender. Her more usual residence was with her brother, the proprietor of Milton; but such seems to have been the estimation of her character, that she was beloved by every clan, rebellious or not.

She did not see the Prince Charles until after the battle of Culloden, when he was a wanderer, without a home, and without friends or adherents. His forces had been slaughtered and routed, and he himself driven to the hills and caves of his kingdom to find a hiding place; and, at such a moment, Flora Macdonald adopted him and his cause. She disguised him in a female dress, and guided him from island to island, after encountering every hardship and every peril, put him into the way to escape to France, where he had friends on and around the throne.

Flora Macdonald was arrested, confined to prison, and after a year was released and then carried into the Court of Sessions of London, by Lady Primrose, a Jacobite lady of wealth and distinction. It is recorded that twenty coaches of the proudest names of the realm stood at the door of Lady Primrose, to pay their respects to the heroine of the Scotch rebellion only a few days after her release. A chaise and four were used up to take her back to Scotland; and when she was consulted as to who should escort her home, she selected her fellow-prisoner, Gen. Malcolm M'Leod, who boasted "that he came to London to be hanged, but rode back in a chaise and four with Flora Macdonald."

She afterwards married Kingsburg Macdonald of Kingsburg, the son of one of her old associates in the perilous salvation of Prince Charles; and he, like all the highland gentlemen, was encumbered

with heavy obligations, in the way of private debts, and still heavier oaths of fealty to the house of Hanover. In 1773, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell visited the house of Kingsburg Macdonald, and were entertained by the generosity and hospitality of the proprietor and his noble spouse. She was then a fine, genteel looking woman, full of the enthusiasm of her early life, and as she was now the mistress of the house in which both the fugitive Prince and herself had been once entertained by the father of her husband, she put the great living patriarch of English letters in the same bed in which the unfortunate Prince had on that occasion slept. In the tour to the Hebrides, it is related that Kingsburg Macdonald was embarrassed in his private affairs, and contemplated a migration to America.

I think it was in 1775, when she arrived in North Carolina, and settled at Cross Creek; the seat of the present town of Fayetteville. It was a stormy period of our history, and those who came among us at that time to seek peace and contentment were disappointed, for they met at their landing civil and intestine war. The policy of the royal governor, too, was to carry along with him the Highlanders, whom he represented as still liable to confiscation of estate for their former rebellion. The prudent emigrants were too recently from the bloody field of Culloden to run heedlessly into another war of extermination. They measured the strength of the English government by their own experience, and seeing around them no prince of their blood to lead them on to battle, they, nearly to a man, joined the royal standard.

The truth is, the countrymen of Flora Macdonald, were incapable of appreciating the nature of the Revolution. They had come to North Carolina in quest of fortune and undisturbed peace, and clung to the government from a double sense of interest and fear. The sublime idea of an American Empire, was not in the range of their hopes or anticipations; but Scotland was again to be their home when King George should have forgotten their rebellion, and fortune should again have restored them to wealth and importance.

Kingsburg Macdonald entered with much zeal in the cause of the royal government, and assisted his kinsman, Gen. Donald M'Donald, in his extensive preparations for the famous battle of Moore's Creek. Flora, too, is said to have embraced, with much enthusiasm, the same cause, and to have exhorted her countrymen to hear to their king. The settlement of the Cross Creek was the metropolis of the Highlanders, and there they congregated to listen to the counsels of their aged chief. The Macdonalds, the M'Leods, the Camerons, the M'Neilles, and the Campbells, were all represented there, in the person of some beloved and hereditary chieftain.

On the 1st of February, 1776, Donald M'Donald issued a proclamation, calling upon all loyal Highlanders to join his standard at Cross Creek, and on that day fifteen hundred men mustered under his command. The enthusiastic spirit of Flora forgot that it was not for "her Charlie" she was warring, and tradition says she was seen among the ranks, encouraging and exhorting them to battle. Loyalty seems to have been a strange principle in the bosom of the Highlanders. Thirty years before this period they had fought the battle of Culloden against the house of Hanover; and now they are on the eve of a similar engagement for its support against the cause of freedom.

Kingsburg Macdonald was a captain in the army of Donald Macdonald, and his wife followed the fortunes of the camp. She proceeded with the army towards the camp of Gen. Moore, on Rockyfish river, and was with her husband on the morning of the 26th of February, on the banks of Moore's Creek, a small stream in the county of Hanover. The whig army, under the command of Col. Lillington, was encamped on the other side of this stream, and on the morning of the 27th, the celebrated battle of Moore's Creek was fought, the Highlanders signally routed, Cols. M'Leod and Campbell both slain, Kingsburg Macdonald taken prisoner, and Flora once more a fugitive, and indeed an outlaw. The Highlanders were a brave and loyal race, but poor fellows, they had their Culloden in North Carolina as well as in Scotland.

Flora Macdonald returned to Cross Creek, without her husband; and there she found the whig banner triumphant, under the command of Col. Alexander Martin, afterwards the governor of the state. The sad reverses of her fortune seemed to have begun. Tradition says her house was pillaged, and her plantation ravaged by the cruelty of the whigs, and there is too much reason to believe it is true. The Highland population was, for many years, conquered, and kept in subjection by the remembrance of this defeat, and it was only during the latter part of the war, when the contest became more doubtful, that they again joined in the heat of battle.

The Highlanders, and with them the husband of Flora Macdonald, there is too much reason to fear, shared the fate of the unfortunate rebellious of 1745. Their estates were ravaged by force, and as soon as a state government was established, the ravages of the whigs were legalized by an act of confiscation. Kingsburg Macdonald remained in North

Carolina but a few years, when he embarked in a sloop of war for Scotland. Mr. Chambers, in his admirable history of the rebellion of 1745, records a circumstance that occurred during the voyage illustrative of her character. The sloop encountered a French ship, and in the thickest of the battle, Flora was on deck, encouraging the crew until the contest ceased. She afterwards philosophized, by saying that she had endangered her life both for the house of Stuart and the house of Hanover, but that she did not perceive that she had profited by her exertion.

There is one anecdote connected with the battle of Moore's Creek, and with Donald Macdonald, who was a kinsman of Flora, the Highland Chief, which deserves here to be recorded. He was an old veteran in the art of war, having been engaged as an officer in the army of the young Pretender, in 1745, in which character he appeared in the battle of Culloden. He was sick at the moment of the battle of Moore's Creek, and committing the fate of his countrymen into the hands of his aid de camp, Col. MacLeod, he remained in his camp. After his forces had been entirely routed, the whig commanders found him alone, seated on a stump, and, as they walked up to him, he waved the parchment scroll of his commission in the air, and surrendered it into their hands.

The town of Fayetteville now covers the spot formerly the metropolis of the Highland clans. There lived Flora Macdonald, and a host of others, whose names appear in the history of Scotland as brave and warlike spirits. To me it was a beautiful spot, as seen in 1832, before its destruction by fire, when the spring-time of the year contributed to embellish the banks of the small stream that winds its way through the very streets of the town. I remember one view, which would have been a fit spot for the romantic genius of Flora Macdonald. There was a small bridge that spanned the stream connecting the court-house and the city hall, and standing on this bridge, you had first the office of Mr. Eccles, an accomplished attorney, immediately before you, suspended over the creek, and connected with the street by a bridge; the stream then flowed on through a spacious and richly cultivated garden, and then hid itself amidst a profusion of the richest shrubbery. On the left was the Episcopal church, and away down the creek, the high steeple of the Presbyterian meeting house shot up into the air as if it had been the monument of the spot. A beautiful chrysal stream, with embroidered banks, winding its way through the heart of a city—such an ornament had the Cross Creek of the Highlanders. There is another creek that courses along the southern extremity of the town, and just below the city the two streams apparently cross at right angles. The superstition was of old, that the waters actually crossed each other, but by little observation, you will perceive that the streams have, as if it were accidentally, touched, and without further conflict, separated, and gone off quietly in their serpentine courses. Hence the name of Cross Creek.

The surrounding country is a sandy barren, with but little undergrowth, and but for the lofty pines that cover it, would pass for a Libyan desert. In the midst of this wild waste of sand, stands the American home of Flora Macdonald. The life of no female in the history of any country was ever more deserving the attention of the historian. Her adventurous deeds in the service of the unfortunate prince, have been celebrated by almost every poet of the age, and have, more than any single subject, infused a spirit of love and war into the minstrelsy of her own poetical country.

From the New-York Transcript.

Taking Things Coolly.

'You're an infernal scoundrel!' said a fierce looking gentleman, the other day, coming in great wrath to a Yankee, who was standing quietly on the side walk—'you're an infernal scoundrel sir!'

'That's news to me,' returned the Yankee, quietly.

'News! you scoundrel, do you call it news?'

'Entirely so.'

'You needn't think to carry it off so quietly; I say you're an infernal scoundrel, and I'll prove it.'

'I beg you will not. I shouldn't like to be proved a scoundrel.'

'No, I dare swear you wouldn't. But answer me directly, did you not say, in the presence of certain ladies of my acquaintance, that I was a mere—'

'Calf? Oh no sir, the truth is not to be spoken at all times.'

'The truth! Do you presume to call me a calf sir?'

'Oh no, sir, I call you—nothing.'

'It's well you do, for if you had presumed to call me—'

'A man—I should have been grossly mistaken.'

'Do you mean to say that I am not a man, sir?'

'That depends on circumstances. If I should be called on as evidence in a court of justice I should be bound to speak the truth.'

'And you would say I was not a man, hey? Do you see this cow skin?'

'Yes—and I've seen it with surprise, ever since you came up.'

'With surprise! Why, did you suppose I was such a coward that I dare not use

the article when I thought it was demanded?'

'Shall I tell you what I thought?'

'Do, if you dare.'

'I thought to myself, what use has a calf for a cow's skin?'

'You distinctly call me a calf then?'

'If you insist upon it you may.'

'You hear, gentlemen,' speaking to the bystanders, 'you hear the insult. What shall I do with the scoundrel?'

'Drive him!' exclaimed twenty voices, with shouts and laughter.

'That I'll do at once.' Then turning to the Yankee, he cried out fiercely, 'come one step this way, you rascal, and I'll flog you within an inch of your life!'

'I've no occasion.'

'You're a coward!'

'Not on your word.'

'I'll prove it, by flogging you out of your skin.'

'I doubt it.'

'I am a liar, then, am I?'

'Just as you please.'

'Do you hear that, gentlemen?'

'Ay! was the unanimous response; 'you can't avoid dressing him now.'

'Of heavens, grant me patience, I shall fly out of my skin.'

'It will be much the better for your pocket—Calf skins are in good demand.'

'I shall burst.'

'Not here in the street, I beg of you. It would be quite disgusting.'

'Gentlemen, can I any longer avoid flogging him?'

'Not if you're able,' was the reply. 'At him! at him!'

This provoked—thus stirred up and encouraged, the fierce gentleman went like lightning at the Yankee. But before he could strike a blow, he found himself disarmed of his cow skin, and laying on his back under the spout of a neighboring pump, whither the Yankee had carried him to cool his rage, and before he could recover from his astonishment, at such unexpected handling, he was as wet as a thrice drowned rat, from the cataract of water which his grave antagonist had liberally pumped upon him. And he declared, as he rose and went dripping away from the pump, that he would never trust to quiet appearances again, and the devil might undertake to cow skin a cool Yankee, for all him.

HOW TO SLEEP COMFORTABLY.

Man is more the child of habit than any other creature, and the study of it is curious and interesting. I knew a man Adam Neil, who went to Edinburgh as an apprentice to an apothecary, and his circumstances compelling him to take the cheapest lodgings he could get, he took a room over a smith's which no other person would take at two shillings a week, but what with the continual pelting of the smithy, and the roar of the bellows and fire, poor Neil could get no sleep, nor when his landlady or any other body entered the room, hear a word they said; and in consequence, he got a habit of speaking so loud, that even in the shop his voice was heard through all the street. Every night and morning poor Neil cursed the smithy, and his greatest ambition on earth was to be enabled to change his lodgings. He got at length a superior situation, and the first thing he did was to change his lodgings, and take two elegant rooms in Richmond place, after having occupied his old room for more than eleven years. But the eternal clink of the smithy was wanting, and not one wink could Adam Neil sleep in his new lodgings. For seven nights he declared in his hearing, that he did not sleep seven minutes. He said he sometimes swore unto himself; but sleep had utterly departed from his eyes; so that on the eighth day he was obliged to go and beg his old lodgings back again, and there he still remained when I knew him, a rich hearty, jovial, loud speaking old fellow. Sermons by the Eminent Shepherd.

The Synod of North Carolina.

will hold its next stated session at Oxford, commencing on Tuesday the 7th of October, at 7 o'clock P. M. August 10. 34—

A Camp-Meeting will be held at Salem Meeting House, Orange county, about six miles south east from Ruffin's bridge, to commence October 4th.

Also, at the Sandy Creek Camp Ground, near Troy's Store, Randolph county, to commence October 17th. Brethren in the ministry are earnestly invited to attend. August 26. 36—

FLAX SEED.

35 CENTS will be given for clean FLAX SEED, delivered at Harris's Mill on Flat River, fifteen miles east of Hillsborough, or 90 cents delivered at Messrs. Moore's Store in Hillsborough. ROBT. HARRIS. September 9th. 38—3w

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand on Anderson Wilson for forty dollars, dated in 1828 or 1829, payable one day after date, to Elizabeth Grams. All persons are forewarned from trading for the said note, as I have received payment in full from said Wilson. ELIZABETH GRAHAMS. Sep. 2. 39—3wp

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ashborough, August 27, 1834.

ALL Officers and Soldiers belong to the three Orange Regiments, will parade at their usual places of regimental muster, armed and equipped as the law directs. Each soldier is to furnish himself with six rounds of powder, and be ready to go on parade at eleven o'clock. The regiments will be reviewed as follows: The 47th, Hillsborough, 24th of October. 48th, 26th ditto. 49th, 27th ditto.

By order, GEORGE HOOVER, Brig. Gen. 6th Brigade N. C. Militia. E. R. HORTON, Aid de Camp. Sept. 12. 39—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Hillsborough, on the 23d day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 24th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail. JEFF. HORNER, Col. September 16. 39—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers and Musicians belonging to the Second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 24th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 25th you will attend, at 11 o'clock, with your respective companies, equipped as the law directs, with six rounds of powder each, for general review. Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return without fail. JOSEPH ALLISON, Col. September 16. 39—

State of North Carolina, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1834.

William Strayhorn, Aaron Strayhorn, Thomas Tate and wife Polly, William Smith, vs. David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and wife Mary, and Samuel Strayhorn and Samuel Tate, administrators of William Strayhorn, decd. and said Samuel and wife Sally.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court now here, that David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn and Anderson Tate and wife Mary, are inhabitants of the state of Tennessee, beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said David Strayhorn, John Strayhorn, Anderson Tate and wife Mary, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for this county, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then and there answer the said petition or demur thereto, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. Price adv. \$3 50. 39—6w

To Bridge Builders.

ON the 27th of this month (September) will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of a bridge across Haw river at Shallow Ford; at which time the terms and specifications will be made known. George Hurdle, Benjamin Hurdle, Chesley F. Faucett, William Murray, Jacob Somers, Sept. 9. 39—

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid two notes of hand, drawn by James B. Johnston in favor of the subscriber, each for \$85.89, both of which were on the same paper, and due on or about the years 1831 and 1832. If any credits are endorsed they are not now recollected. All persons are forewarned from trading for said notes, and the said James B. Johnston, paying the amount due thereon to any person but myself, as I have never made any transfer of the same. WILLIAMSON BURTON. Sept. 9. 39—3w

STRAY.

TAKEN up by Joseph Murray, living four miles west of Woody's ferry, and entered on the stray book of Orange county, a dark Sorrel MARE, four years old last spring, four feet seven inches high, a small white spot in her forehead, and her mane lays on the left side. JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger. August 29. 38—3w

PRINTING OFFICE For Sale.

PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill. July 8. 30—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to make an immediate settlement of the same. Mr. Thomas Clancy, who has taken charge of and will in future conduct the business recently carried on by the subscriber, will receive any monies due me. All who fail to make settlement by the 1st of October, will find their accounts or notes in the hands of an officer. WILLIAM E. ANDERSON. August 11. 34—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to WM. F. STRUDWICK & CO. and WM. F. STRUDWICK individually, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. July 22. 31—

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me. Thos. Jeff. Faddis. April 29. 39—3w